

THE STORY OF AN HOUR

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- ***The Story of an Hour***, December 1894
- ***the Story of an Hour*** was first published under the title **“The Dream of an Hour**
- ***“The Story of an Hour”*** observes the classical unities of **Time, place, and action**
- ***classical*** unities of ***time***, setting, and ***action***. These unities were ***first*** established by **Aristotle**
- ***classical*** unities of ***time***, setting, and ***action*** which means that the events of the story should have **a single story line with no subplots**
- major themes of ***“The Story of an Hour”*** is **Repression /or/ oppression**
- major themes of ***“The Story of an Hour”*** is **reserved her desire to control her destiny**
- a good example of Paradox and Irony is ***“of joy that kills.”***
- ***“patches of blue sky...”*** symbolizes **Emergence of her new life**
- ***“The Story of an Hour”*** is a short story **centering on a young married woman**
- ***“The Story of an Hour”*** is a short story **the late nineteenth century**
- 111. ***“Monstrous joy”*** is an example of **oxymoron**
- The **opening** sentence of the story ***“Knowing that Mrs. Mallard was afflicted with a heart trouble, great care was taken to break to her as gently as possible the news of her husband's death.”*** **foreshadowing** the **ending**
- What is ***significant about the story's setting?*** **The story is set in a time period that afforded women very few rights**
- Who brought the news of Mr. Mallard's death, **A friend of Mr. Mallard's**
- the story's point of view **Third-person limited**
- Brently Mallard has died in **a train accident** according to a report received
- There she sits down and **gazes at a closed window**
- best characterize Brently Mallard **He is a typical husband in the late 19th-century.**
- **Metaphor** Breath of rain
- **Metaphor** Storm of grief
- **Metaphor/Personification** Thing that was approaching to possess her
- **Metaphor/Personification** Physical exhaustion that haunted her body
- **Metaphor/Personification** Clouds that had met
- **Paradox**. Joy that kills
- **Paradox**. Revealed in half-concealing
- **symbols // Patches of Blue Sky : Emergence of her new life.**

THE TELL-TALE HEART

- narrator in “*The Tell-Tale Heart*” tries to convince the reader that he is sane
- narrator in “*The Tell-Tale Heart*” tries to convince the reader that he is not insane
- The author of “*The Tell-Tale Heart*” is Edgar Allan Poe
- Personification “...because Death in approaching him had stalked with his black shadow before him and enveloped the victim
- Irony was never kinder to the old man than during the whole week before I killed him
- Alliteration Hearken! and observe how healthily, how calmly, I can tell you the whole story. Meanwhile, the hellish tattoo of the heart increased.
- simile of the ray to the thread of the spider
- simile single dim ray like the thread
- Anaphora I heard all things in the heaven and in the earth. I heard many things in hell.
- How was the man feeling at the opening of the story? Nervous
- Why did the man kill the old man? Because of his pale blue eye
- How did the man kill the old man? By pulling the heavy bed over him
- Where did the man put the old man’s body parts after he killed him? Under the planks in the floor
- How did the police find out the man had killed the old man? The man shrieked “dissemble no more! I admit the deed
- The narrator’s gender is not identified
- This short story is in the _____ that focuses on the psyche of the narrator horror genre
- Fear of discovery can bring about discovery. Is one of the themes The Tell-Tale Heart
- “*The Tell-Tale Heart*” was first published in the winter of 1843 in *The Pioneer*, a Boston magazine.
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THE ADVENTURES OF HUCKLEBERRY FINN

- - Mark Twain was born in **1835** and died in **1910**
 - the antagonist in “*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*”? The society and its rules
 - protagonist in “*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*” Huckleberry Finn
 - First person point of view
- resents the experiences of a boy learns important values and lessons **about life**. This
- makes it fit a genre known as Bildungsroman novel
 - novel contains elements of the apprenticeship novael. and bildungsroman novel
 - Thatcher is _____. A judge who looks out for Huck’s welfare
 - Mark Twain wrote “*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*” Between 1876 and 1883
 - The time of the actions of this novel is the middle of the 19th Century, before the Civil War first published 1884
 - **themes of “*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*”** is **“Intuitive Wisdom”**
Wisdom comes from the heart
 - themes of this novel is “the primacy of the moral law” the moral law supersedes government law
 - One of the themes of *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* is Freedom
 - Tom Sawyer “He likes to stage mock adventures of the kind he **reads** about in **books.**”
 - Jim is The **escaped slave** who joins Huck
 - Huck living at the beginning of the story? The widow Douglas
 - the narrator of “*The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*”? Huckleberry Finn
 - Who takes care of Huck and Tom’s **money**? Judge Thatcher
 - Huck’s Pap returns because he wants Huck’s money
 - To whom did **Jim** belong Miss Watson
 - Tom Sawyer has the other boys from a band of robbers
 - Because Huck’s father _____ abuses him _____, he runs away
 - The novel celebrates the spirit of freedom and independence through Huck and Jim
 - **Sally Phelps (Aunt Sally)**: Tom Sawyer’s aunt.
 - **Silas Phelps**: Sally’s husband
 - **Pap Finn**: Huck’s drunken, greedy, abusive father,
 - **Huck** Missouri boy with limited education.

“TRIFLES”

1876-1948

- “Trifles” is a play by Susan Glaspell
- How did Mr. John Wright die? **Of a rope around his neck**
- He was also a hard man, **like** a raw wind that gets to the bone.” Simil
- What do Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Peters find in the pretty box? A dead bird
- In “*Trifles*”, What does the **cage** symbolize Mr. Wright’s oppression
- Why does Hale originally visit John Wright’s farmhouse? to persuade Wright to go in with him on a party telephone line.
- Who discovered the murder of Mr. Wright? Lewis Hale, neighbor Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Peters
- What was Mrs. Wright’s name before she was married? Minnie Foster
- Who killed Mr. John Wright? **His wife Mrs. Minnie.**
- “*Trifles*” as things which have **no value** and are **insignificant**, refer to Observations of the women
- “*Trifles*” theme Casting Off Male Oppression
- **Mr. Hale:** Man who tells the the sheriff and the county attorney
- **Frank:** Deputy sheriff
- **Harry:** Mr. Hale's helper
- **George Henderson:** County attorney
- Tragedy A type of drama in which the characters experience reversals of fortune, usually for the worse.
- Scene A subdivision of an Act of a drama, consisting of continuous action taking place at a single time and in a single location
- Three kinds of irony: **verbal irony**, **dramatic irony** and **irony of situation**
- Comedy A type of drama in which the characters experience reversals of fortune, usually for the better. In comedy, things work out happily in the end

- Characterization The means by which writers present and reveal character.
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